The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE,
AND THE
CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thurſday, *November* 1, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 37.)

On the Fœderal Government.

LETTER II.

WE have ſeen that the late honourable convention, in deſignating the nature of the chief executive office of the united ſtates, *have deprived it of all the dangerous appendages of royalty*, and provided for *the frequent expiration of its limited powers*. As our preſident bears *no reſemblance to a king*, ſo we ſhall ſee the ſenate have *no ſimilitude to nobles*.

Firſt, then, not being hereditary, their *collective* knowledge, wiſdom, and virtue are not precarious, *for by theſe qualities alone they are to obtain their offices*; and they will have none of the *peculiar* follies and vices of thoſe men, *who poſſeſs power merely becauſe their fathers held it before them*, for they will be educated (under equal advantages, and with equal proſpects) among and on a footing with the other ſons of a free people. If we recollect the characters who have, at various periods, filled the ſeats of Congreſs, we ſhall find this expectation perfectly reaſonable. Many young men of genius, and *many characters of more matured abilities without fortunes*, have been honoured with that truſt. *Wealth has had but few repreſentatives there, and thoſe have been generally poſſeſſed of reſpectable perſonal qualifications.* There have alſo been many inſtances of perſons, not eminently endowed with mental qualities, who have been ſent thither from a reliance on their *virtues, public and private*. As the ſenators *are ſtill to be elected by the legiſlatures of the ſtates*, there can be no doubt of equal ſafety and propriety in their future appointment, eſpecially as no further pecuniary qualification is required by the conſtitution.

They can hold *no other office* civil or military under the united ſtates, nor can they join in *making proviſion for themſelves*, either by creating new places, or increaſing the emoluments of old ones. As their ſons are not to ſucceed them, they will not be induced to aim at an increaſe or perpetuity of their powers, at the expence of the liberties of the people, of which thoſe ſons will be a part. They poſſeſs a *much ſmaller ſhare of the judicial power* than the upper houſe in Britain, for they are not, as there, the higheſt court in civil affairs.—Impeachments *alone* are the caſes cognizable before them, and in what other place could matters of that nature be ſo properly and ſafely determined? The judges of the federal courts will owe their appointments to the Preſident and Senate, and therefore may not feel ſo perfectly free from *favour, affection and influence*, as the upper houſe, who receive their power from the people, through their ſtate repreſentatives, and are immediately reſponſible to thoſe aſſemblies, and finally to the nation at large. Thus we ſee when a daring or dangerous offender is brought to the bar of public juſtice, the people, who *alone* can impeach him by their immediate repreſentatives, will cauſe him to be tried, not by *judges appointed in the heat of the occaſion*, but by two thirds of a *ſelect body, choſen a long time before, for various purpoſes, by the collected wiſdom of their ſtate legiſlatures*. From a pre-

tence or affectation of extraordinary purity and excellence of character, their *word of honor* is the ſanction under which theſe high courts in other countries have given their ſentence—but with us, like the other judges of the union, like the reſt of the people, *of which they are never to forget they are a part*, it is required that they be on oath.

No ambitious, undeſerving, or inexperienced *youth* can acquire a ſeat in this houſe by means of the moſt enormous wealth, or moſt powerful connections, *till thirty years have ripened his abilities, and fully diſcovered his merits to his country*—a more rational ground of preference ſurely than mere property.

The ſenate, though more independent of the people, as to *the free exerciſe of their judgement and abilities*, than the houſe of repreſentatives, by the longer term of their office, muſt be older and more experienced men; and the public treaſures, *the ſinews of the ſtate*, cannot be called forth by their original motion. They may *reſtrain the profuſion or errors* of the houſe of repreſentatives, *but they cannot take the neceſſary meaſures to raiſe a national revenue.*

The people, through the electors, *preſcribe* them ſuch a preſident as ſhall be *beſt qualified to controul them.*

They can only, by conviction on impeachment, *remove and incapacitate a dangerous officer*, but the puniſhment of him as a criminal *remains within the province of the courts of law, to be conducted under all the ordinary forms and precautions*, which exceedingly diminiſhes the importance of their judicial powers. They are *detached*, as much as poſſible, from *local* prejudices in favour of their reſpective ſtates, by having *a ſeperate and independent vote*, for the ſenſible and conſcientious uſe of which, every member will find *his perſon, honor and character* ſeriouſly bound—He cannot ſhelter himſelf, *under a vote in behalf of his State*, among his immediate colleagues. As there are only *two*, he cannot be voluntarily or involuntarily governed *by the majority of the deputation*—He will be obliged by wholeſome proviſions, *to attend his public duty*, and thus in great national queſtions, *muſt give a vote*, of the honeſty of which, he will find it is neceſſary to convince his conſtituents.

The ſenate *muſt always receive the exceptions of the perſident* againſt any other legiſlative acts, which, without *ſerious deliberation and ſufficient reaſons*, they will ſeldom diſregard. They will alſo feel a conſiderable check *from the conſtitutional powers of the ſtate legiſlatures*, whoſe rights they will not be diſpoſed to infringe, ſince they are bodies *to which they owe their exiſtence*, and are moreover to remain *the immediate guardians of the people.*

And laſtly, the ſenate will feel *the mighty check of the houſe of repreſentatives*—a body *ſo pure in its election*, ſo intimately connected, by its intereſt and connections *with the people at large*, ſo guarded againſt *corruption and influence*—ſo much from its nature *above all apprehenſion* that it *muſt ever be able to maintain the high ground aſſigned to it by the federal conſtitution.*

(To be continued.)

By his Excellency
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſq.
Governor and Commander in chief of the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty GOD, *in the diſpenſations of his Providence, the laſt year, graciouſly to beſtow upon the people of this ſtate, numberleſs favours and mercies which demand our ſincere gratitude and thankful acknowledgements:*

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the council, and at the deſire of the repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled to appoint, and do hereby appoint, Thurſday, the 15th day of November next, to be religiouſly obſerved as a day of Public Thankſgiving throughout this ſtate; earneſtly exhorting miniſters and people of all denominations, to aſſemble themſelves for divine worſhip, and with becoming devotion to render ſincere praiſes unto Almigh-

ty GOD, the Father of all mercies, for the various diſplays of his loving kindneſs; for the continuation of the bleſſings of peace; our religious and civil privileges; the advantages of the goſpel and meaus of grace; for the general health enjoyed in moſt parts of the ſtate, and competent ſupplies of the fruits of the earth the current year; and for all his other innumerable mercies, and manifeſtations of goodneſs.—Alſo to offer up fervent ſupplications to the GOD of all grace that it may pleaſe him to bleſs the Federal council in Congreſs aſſembled, and the people of theſe United States; inſpire their ſeveral councils with wiſdom and unanimity to diſcern and adopt the beſt means to promote the proſperity and happineſs of the nation. That it may graciouſly pleaſe him to ſmile upon and bleſs the people of this ſtate; ſucceed a preached goſpel and means of grace, and cauſe pure religion to flouriſh abundantly: continue to us the bleſſings of peace, with the enjoyment of our civil and religious privileges; bleſs us in our huſbandry, trade, navigation and fiſhery, and in all the labour of our hands; proſper the means of education, and ſpread the ſavour of divine knowledge and uſeful literature; extend the peaceful influence of the Redeemer's kingdom over all nations of the earth, and fill the world with the knowledge and glory of GOD.

And all ſervile labour is forbidden on ſaid day.

GIVEN at the council chamber in New Haven, the 2nd day of October in the twelfth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, Annoque Domini, 1787.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

Mr. PRINTER.

SIR,

AS we have (by the gracious interpoſition of Divine Providence) after a long and bloody ſtruggle, obtained our independence, the queſtion now very naturally ariſes, by what ways and means the ſame is to be ſupported: On conſideration of this important and moſt intereſting queſtion, I perceive it the voice of almoſt every individual, by way of anſwer, that 'tis neceſſary we ſhould, as much as poſſible, curtail our importations, and to erect and inſtitute the manufacture of ſuch neceſſary articles, as we ſhould otherwiſe be under a neceſſity of importing; this would give a great ſpring to induſtry, and make employ for thouſands of our poor, who have neither ways nor means to buſy themſelves, and prove the ſalvation of the tottering ſtructure.

If theſe propoſitions are true, what can our Legiſlature do better, than to hold out ſome encouragement to excite the people to engage in the various manufactures neceſſary, and likewiſe to grant ſome ſmall premiums as a reward to thoſe Genii, who have made any notable diſcoveries ſubſervient to ſuch manufactures, and for my own part, I could wiſh that *Mr. Coſes*, who appeared in your paper of the 18th ult. might be held up to view among the firſt, as entitled to the premium, on account of his liberal communication of a corroſive menſtruum for the ſolution of Copper; 'tis well known to all that are acquainted with the uſe and merchandize of the article of verdigreaſe, that very large ſums of money are annually drawn out of this country for the importation of that one article; 'tis alſo equally notorious to thoſe acquainted with the manufacture, that it is performed by corroding the copper with a ſuitable menſtruum. Should it be objected that the menſtruum is too corroſive, and reduces the metallic ſubſtance too far towards a calx, ſtill it may anſwer the public a valuable purpoſe, by precipitating the ſame with a calcarious ſubſtance from Danbury, which would produce a plenty of that valuable pigment called Verditer.

I have only to ſuggeſt further, that Mr. *Coſes* might be deſired to furniſh the menſtruum whenever the manufacture is ſet up, and that he might be deſired to make it wholly adequate to the ſolution of *Copper*.

A METALLURGIST.

At a GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the *State of Connecticut*, holden at New-Haven, on the ſecond *Thurſday* of October, Anno Domini 1787.

WHEREAS it is found neceſſary, in order to ſell the weſtern lands belonging to this ſtate, that a ſurvey and chart thereof be made, and there being no proviſion for the expence thereof but by an anticipation of the twenty-ſeven dollars in ſpecie, ordered to be raiſed on the ſale of each townſhip, which is found to be inconvenient;

RESOLVED by this aſſembly, that the committee of Pay-Table be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed upon application of any two of the committee appointed to ſell ſaid lands, to draw on the Treaſurer of this ſtate in favor of ſaid committee, for ſuch ſum, from time to time, as they ſhall find needful for the purpoſe aforeſaid, not exceed-

ing five hundred pounds in the whole, to be in lieu of the three hundred pounds allowed in May laſt, and to be paid out of the monies appropriated to the payment of the civil liſt, and to be expended in the whole or part, as ſaid committee ſhall judge prudent, to effectuate the ſurvey and ſale of ſaid lands. And ſaid committee are to uſe their diligence and diſcretion in ſelling ſuch townſhips and parts of townſhips as in practice they ſhall find will beſt promote the ſale and ſettlement of ſaid lands. And his excellency the governor is deſired to execute patents thereof accordingly. Said committee to make report of their progreſs and doings in the premiſes from time to time to the General Aſſembly.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, *Secr'y.*

At a General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, on the ſecond Thurſday of October, Anno Dom. 1787.

The Gentlemen nominated by the Votes of the Freemen of this State, Aſſiſtants to ſtand for Election in May next, as ſent in to the preſent Aſſembly, are as follow, viz.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſq.
Honourable OLIVER WOLCOTT, Eſq.
William S. Johnſon, Eſq.
Joſeph Spencer, Eſq.
William Williams, Eſq.
Andrew Adams, Eſq.
Benjamin Huntington, Eſq.
Joſeph P. Cook, Eſq.
Stephen M. Mitchell, Eſq.
William Hillhouſe, Eſq.
Eraſtus Wolcott, Eſq.
John Treadwell, Eſq.
Jonathan Sturges, Eſq.
James Wadſworth, Eſq.
John Cheſter, Eſq.
James Hillhouſe, Eſq.
Dyar Throop, Eſq.
Jeremiah Wadſworth, Eſq.
Jeſſe Root, Eſq.
Jedediah Strong, Eſq.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

Nomination for Delegates to Congreſs.

James Hillhouſe, Eſq.
Stephen M. Mitchel, Eſq.
Jonathan Sturges, Eſq.
Jeremiah Wadſworth, Eſq.
John Cheſter, Eſq.
Eraſtus Wolcott, Eſq.
Joſeph P. Cook, Eſq.
Pierpont Edwards, Eſq.
Jeſſe Root, Eſq.
John Treadwell, Eſq.
James Wadſworth, Eſq.
Benjamin Huntington, Eſq.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

CADIZ, July 29.

We learn at this inſtant that the city of Mexico has juſt been totally deſtroyed by an earthquake, which laſted ten minutes, and that the aqueduct and reſervoirs being dried up, the inhabitants who have eſcaped the diſaſter ſuffer the greateſt ſcarcity of water.

PARIS, July 30,

An order has been ſent to Breſt for equipping three more ſail of the line; the ſquadron is to be ready on the tenth of Auguſt. A veſſel is equipping here, with nine months proviſions, for the Eaſt-Indies.

LONDON.

The following is handed to us as a copy of a letter from a dreſs agent in town to his employer in the country, but we cannot abſolutely vouch for its authenticity, we only know 'ſuch things are.'

'Madam,

'Per bearer you will receive your *rump* altered according to deſire, except the *hip*, which I could not ſeparate from the other without quite altering the ſhape. I called upon Mr. —, concerning your *teeth*, which are not yet compleated, but bids me aſſure you that your preſent ſet will do for a conſiderable time, barring accidents. Your *ſhoulder* ſhall be altered as you deſire, and I would have ſent the *Paris bluſh*, but it is not yet arrived. I ſhall be proud to receive your commands, and am Madam, &c.

The ladies are again falling into the ſhapes which Nature gave them; a proof that the faſhionable taſte of France is tranſitory, but that the faſhion of nature is permanent and always beautiful. Broad hoops, high heads, low heads, have all had their day, but the genuine figure is now reſtored, and while it is retained, women will continue objects of admiration.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.

Letters are received by the laſt poſt from Boſton, which ſay, that Mr. Gerry, a member of the late federal convention, is not only cenſured by the public in general, but by his beſt friends, for not ſigning the conſtitution propoſed by that auguſt body.

We hear from Virginia, that on the arrival of Mr. Maſon, (one of their delegates in convention) at Alexandria, he was waited on by the mayor and corporation of that town, who told him they were *not* come to return him their thanks for his refuſing to ſign the federal conſtitution; but to expreſs their abhorrence to it, and to adviſe him to withdraw from that town within an hour, for they could not anſwer for his perſonal ſafety, from an enraged populace ſhould he exceed that time.

Mr. *R. Whitehill*, who was rejected from a ſeat in the council by the county of Cumberland, for refuſing to concur in calling a convention, and for deſerting the Aſſembly, was ſo confident of being returned by his late conſtituents, that he had actually taken lodgings for himſelf in a private houſe in this city for three years, the term of ſervice in the council, agreeable to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania.

The rejection of Meſſrs. *Antes* and *Dale*, in the county of Northumberland, was occaſioned by their deſertion of their duty in the Aſſembly.

Our accounts from Maryland leave us no room to doubt of the federal government being adopted almoſt unanimouſly by that State. A few men of *words* —or men *on paper*—and men *for paper*—only object to it.

By a late calculation it appears, that the reduction of the expences of the government of Pennſylvania, by the adoption of the federal conſtitution, will amount to 35,000l. a year. A ſum that will nearly pay the intereſt of the whole proportion of the debt of the United-States.

A Miniſter of the Goſpel, through the medium of our paper, begs leave to aſk, whether men can be ſerious in regard to the chriſtian religion, who can object to a government that is calculated to promote the glory of GOD, by eſtabliſhing peace, order, and juſtice in our country?—and whether it would not be better for ſuch men to renounce the Chriſtian name, and to enter into ſociety with the Shawaneſe or Mohawk Indians, than to attempt to retain the bleſſings of religion and civilization with their licentious ideas of government.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Laſt week the BAPTIST Churches, belonging to the middle States, convened in aſſociation in this city. After finiſhing the particular buſineſs on which they met as a *religious* body, it was agreed to incorporate with their general circular letter, the following recommendation to their people of the propoſed plan of the *federal government*, which has been handed to the printers by a correſpondent, and redounds much to their honor as a ſociety.

After congratulating their brethren on the great increaſe of their churches the year paſt—they proceed, "we alſo congratulate you on the kind interpoſition of Divine Providence viſible in that happy unanimity which obtained among the members of the late federal convention, to agree upon and report to the States in this union, a form of federal government, which promiſes, on its adoption, to reſcue our dear country from that national diſhonor, injuſtice, anarchy, confuſion and bloodſhed, which have already reſulted from the weakneſs and inefficacy of the *preſent* form, and which we have the greateſt reaſon to fear is but the beginning of ſorrows, unleſs the people lay hold on this favourable opportunity offered to eſtabliſh an EFFICIENT government; which, we hope may, under God, ſecure our invaluable rights, both civil and religious, and which it will be in the power of the great body of the people, if hereafter found neceſſary, to controul and amend."

NEW-HAVEN, November 1.

Extract of letters from a French gentleman who lately viſited the Weſtern country.

"IT was on the 4th morning at day break we weighed anchor, and in the ſpace of three days of ſweet and tranquil navigation, anchored before the Scioto, 218 miles from the Muſkingum, and 390 from Pittſburgh, in order to receive on board Gen. Richard Butler, who came from finiſhing ſome negociations with the Shawaneſe: it is to him I am indebted for the following particulars of that fine river, upon the banks of which he had reſided during five years of the war.

"The Scioto is almoſt as large as the Ohio. Its current is navigable for veſſels of a middle ſize, to the village of Seccaiu†, 111 miles from its mouth. At this village commences the grand portage of Sanduſky, which is but 4 miles----a communication much frequented by Whites and Savages†, and conſequently of the greateſt importance. This river waters a champaign country very luxuriant and extenſive.

"Thoſe vaſt lands ſo well known under the name of the Plains of Scioto, begin ſome miles above the river Kaſkinkas and continue almoſt to Succaium----they are watered by the pretty rivulets of Alaman, Deer, Kiſpoko, &c. and a great number of more conſiderable ſtreams. It is towards their ſources that you have a view of the fine villages of the Shawaneſe nation. Many of them are from 25 to 30 miles in circumference; and as if nature had been willing to render them ſtill more uſeful to man, ſhe has covered them with gentle riſings, upon which ſhe has planted the fineſt trees. Theſe plains are never overflowed, and their fertility is moſt admirable. If a poor man, who has nothing but his arms to ſupport him, ſhould aſk of me, where ſhall I go to eſtabliſh myſelf, in order to live more at my eaſe without the aid of oxen or horſes? I would ſay unto him, Go upon the banks of ſome rivulet, on the plains of Scioto. There you will obtain permiſſion of the ſavages of the neighbouring villages to ſcratch the ſurface of the earth, and depoſit your rye, corn, potatoes, cabbages, tobacco, &c. leave the reſt to nature, and during her operations amuſe yourſelf with fiſhing and hunting.

"The uncultivated lands are annually covered with buffaloe graſs, which in October very much reſembles thick foreſts of reeds to which the Shawaneſe never fail to put fire, in order to prevent the approach of enemies, and to render the graſs more tender and more abundant in the ſpring. What a ſpectacle does this vaſt conflagration offer! It is at once intereſting and terrible! intereſting, from its appearance, from the noiſe and brightneſs of the flames, the whirlwinds, the maſſes of thick and dark ſmoke, and many other curious and extraordinary phænomena which accompany it. It is terrible, from the involuntary ſentiment of danger, that this great ſcene of devaſtation preſents, and from the fear that ſome unhappy travellers are croſſing theſe plains at this epoch - for every year many of them periſh here. I have no expreſſions which could paint to you the velocity of theſe devouring flames; quickly they rarify the air of the adjacent parts, and agitate the tranquillity of the atmoſphere----then a furious wind exhibits itſelf in the moſt calm day. In certain places it raiſes the flames in ſpiral columns to a prodigious height; in others it ſeems to compreſs and roll them in maſſes of different diameters. Often detached ſparks by the impetuoſity of this ſame wind, are tranſported to the extreme of its own ſtrength; there they become imperceptibly the principles of new flames, but lie latent, to diſplay themſelves when the grand author* ſtrikes them. Then on all ſides a ſecond conflagration appears, a ſecond line of fire is raiſed, glitters, and rolling upon itſelf, devours every combuſtible object. If it meets in its paſſage any woody iſlands, it conſumes the groves, and the tempeſt which accompanies it often breaks and throws down all the trees.

"The whirlwinds of dark and thick ſmoke which are raiſed in a thouſand different forms, announce at a great diſtance to the unwary traveller, the danger of his ſituation; he is loſt if he is not in the vicinity of high lands or a river. I have ſeen the torrents run through the breadth of the plains in a very ſhort ſpace of time, and aſſure you that I never attentively conſidered this great ſcene of deſtruction, without being penetrated with an involuntary dread: knowing that theſe terrible effects are produced by the combination of the two moſt powerful elements of nature, which mutually increaſe their deſtructive power.

† Theſe laſt, who have horſes and waggons, tranſport goods for ſo much the hundred.

* The Winds.

"Going one day from the village of Waccahala to that of Chilhatee, I perceived the commencement of one of these great fires; what was my consternation and terror, when a few minutes after, a second and a third line of conflagration shewed themselves at a mile's distance. I did not know whence the fire came, and altho' I was well mounted, and had not more than 6 or 700 fathoms to travel, my horse nevertheless could hardly save me.

"Every spring a prodigious number of storks come to inhabit these plains; they are at least six feet high; while feeding, they have their centinel, to watch, and announce the approach of danger. Some time before their departure, they assemble in large flocks, and upon a certain day, all together raise themselves slowly, and by a kind of circular ascent, describe large spiral paths in their flight.

"Finally, on the tenth day after our departure from Pittsburgh, we anchored before Louisville, having made 705 miles of navigation in 212 hours and 30 minutes of time."

The legislature of Massachusetts have agreed to call a Convention to consider of the proposed Federal Constitution. The convention is to meet at Boston on the second Wednesday in January next,

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DIED, on Friday last, in the seventh month of her age, JULIA MEIGS, a daughter of the Editor of this paper.

While the *hearts* of her parents are wrung with anguish for the sufferings and death of so lovely a child, their *reason* induces them to thank the Father of Mercies that he has been pleased to remove her from a dangerous world, while yet no guilt had seized her soul, and no remorse had disturbed her peace.

THE Partnership of Daniel Crocker and Co. is to be dissolved on the 17th day of December next by agreement. It is earnestly requested that all who have accounts open with them pay due attention to the settlement of the same; which will much oblige

DANIEL CROCKER
(37 6t.) and Co.

FOR SALE,

Five Excellent Farms,

WITH Houses, lying in the South Part of the Town of Warren, suitably proportioned with Timber, Orchards, Meadow and Plow-land, now under cultivation.

For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber living near the Premises, who will dispose of them, either singly, or together, on the most reasonable terms. and make the payment easy to a purchaser.

For Sale also, about 50

Store Swine, suitable for Shipping, by

Daniel Ross.

Warren, Oct. 12, 1787. [36]

By direction of the hon. court of Probate for the district of Stamford, notice is hereby given to all persons who have any demands on the estate of the widow SARAH MEAD late of Greenwich in said district deceased to bring in their accounts to me the subscriber for settlement within fifteen months from the date hereof; and if they neglect they will forever be debarred. Also all persons who are indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JABEZ FITCH, Executor.

Greenwich May 3, 1787. 36 – 3w

CASH
For FLAXSEED

The Highest Price will be given by

Elijah Austin, & Comp'y,

At their Store, on UNION WHARF.

Where also may be had, exceedingly cheap for CASH or FLAXSEED,

Excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Chest, 100, or Lesser Pound.
Do. ROCK SALT, by the 100 Bushel, or less Quantity.
St. Croix RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.
HOLLOW WARE, by the Ton, or less Quantity.
CHALK, by do. or Cwt.—very cheap.

Likewise a Variety of

European GOODS,
Hard-Ware,
Cutlery, &c. &c. 36.

☞ CASH,

And the very HIGHEST PRICE, given for

FLAX-SEED,

by PELEG SANFORD.

New Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33—tf]

JOSEPH CLARK,

BEGS Leave to inform the public,

THAT he has opened a Shop in DANBURY, where he makes and sells, Chime, Repeating and Common Fight Day

CLOCKS:

with the Moon's Age—Day of the Month and Seconds from the Center.

Repeating, Skeleton, Day of the Month & plain

WATCHES,

Made and repaired in the neatest manner, and upon the shortest Notice. Those Gentlemen who see cause to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work executed in the best and neatest manner, and warranted, by their humble servant,

Joseph Clark.

Danbury, September 21st, 1787.

P. S. Gold and Silversmiths

Work made and sold at said Shop, such as Necklaces, Jewels, Rings, Stone-Buttons, Tea and Table Spoons, Buckles of all Kinds, Silver and Plated, Miniatures set in the neatest manner ——— All of which will be done in the best Manner and after the most approved Fashion.

J. C.
[33—]

At a Court of Probate held at New-Haven, in the District of New-Haven, on the 20th Day of August, 1787.

ON the Motion of Mr. Israel Perkins, of Woodbridge, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mr. EDWARD PERKINS, late of Woodbridge, deceased:

This Court do limit and allow the Space of Six Months from the Date above, for the Creditors to the Estate of said deceased to exhibit their Claims upon said Estate to said Executor, and direct said Executor to give public Notice thereof according to Law, viz. by posting up the same in Woodbridge, and also by advertising in one or more of the Public Papers in said New-Haven.

Certified by Wm. J. WHITING, Clerk.

31

Good RUM OR SPIRITS
TO BE EXCHANGED FOR
CIDER,
At KIRBY's Diſtillery in New-Haven.
New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787.
tf

Drugs and Medicines.
HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY.
has received by the laſt Veſſels from *London and Amſterdam* a freſh ſupply of *Drugs and Medicines*. He has now on hand a large and general aſſortment, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail very cheap for ready pay—at his Store directly oppoſite *Mr. John Miles's* Tavern.
Caſh given for Bees wax.
NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1717.

John Goodrich
Has for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR, Ipecacuanha,
Opium, Jallap
Rhubarb, Emetic Tartar,
Jeſuits Bark, Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red, Carolina pink root,
Calomel, Magnesia Alba.

Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.
Anderſon's Scotch Pills, Bateman's Drops,
Hoopper's do. Hill's Balſam or Honey,
Keyſer's do. Turlington's Balſam of Life,
Dr. James's Fever Powder, Britiſh Oil.
Godfrey's Cordial,

Alſo Oil of Turpentine,
Varniſh, Roſin, Putty, Verdigriſs, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.
New-Haven, Auguſt 21. 27 tf.

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,
To be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, by
William & S. Holmes.

THE PARTNERSHIP of DRAKE & TODD.
Is to be diſſolved on the firſt of December next, by mutual agreement.

THEY earneſtly requeſt all perſons who are indebted, to make immediate payment and notify thoſe who have unſettled accounts with them, that it is neceſſary a ſettlement ſhould be made without delay, for which purpoſe conſtant attendance will be given at their ſtore in State-Street.
DRAKE & TODD.

N. B. They have on hand, Gold St. Croix Rum and Sugars, beſt Holland Geneva, in Cases. Cotton Wool and Fuſtic, A few Pieces of courſe Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velverets, Sewing Silk and Twiſts, Death Head and Baſket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muſlin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glaſſes, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glaſs, an aſſortment of Hard Ware &c.
All which will be ſold by wholeſale very low.

CHINA
CUPS and SAUCERS Enamel'd Pencil'd and blue.
HYSON TEA,
FRESH from INDIA, in the LAST SHIP.
JAPAN'D WAITERS
Of Different SIZES and very low PRICED.
Glaſs & Eearthen Ware,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL as USUAL, BY
JOHN NICOLL,
At his STORE in STATE-STREET.
29—t

At a Court of Probate, held at New-Haven, in the Diſtrict of New Haven, on the 12th day of Oct. 1787;

ON the motion of DUDLEY BALDWIN and ABRAHAM BALDWIN, Eſquires, adminiſtrators on the Goods and Eſtate of Mr. MICHAEL BALDWIN, late of New-Haven, deceaſed:

This court do limit and allow the ſpace of ſix Months from the Date for the Creditors to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, and direct ſaid adminiſtrators to give public notice thereof according to law, viz. by poſting up a notification thereof in the moſt public places in the town where the deceaſed laſt dwelt, and alſo by advertiſing the ſame in one or more of the public newſpapers in ſaid New-Haven.
Certified by
Wm. J WHITING, Clerk.
New Haven, Oct. 12, 1787. [36]

TAKEN by Treaſurer's Warrants and to be ſold at public Vendue, at the Sign Poſt in New-Milford, for Hard Money, Soldier's notes out previous to 1785, or certificates for intereſt on Money loaned to this State, ſo much of the lands of Jonathan Botsford of New-Milford, and Benjamin Boſtwick and Moſes Johnſon, Non Reſidents, as to pay their State Taxes made on the liſt 1784, and legal coſts thereon riſen on Tueſday, the Firſt day of January next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, unleſs prevented by a previous ſettlement,
Elizur Warner, Collector.
New-Milford, Oct. 12, 1787. 36—3

Greenfield School.
THREE, or four young ladies, if early application be made, will be received into the family and ſchool of TIMOTHY DWIGHT.
Greenfield October 11 1787.

Yale-College, Oct. 22, 1787.
The Subſcribers for a
Philoſophical Apparatus
for YALE-COLLEGE, are hereby requeſted to pay to JAMES HILLHOUSE, Eſq. Treaſurer, their ſeveral Subſcriptions, that the ſame may be inveſted in an apparatus as ſoon as poſſible.
EZRA STILES, Preſident.

PELEG SANFORD
Has juſt received a good Aſſortment *of*
Coatings, Frizes & Ratteens;
3-4, 7-8, and Yard wide
IRISH LINNENS.
Which will be ſold by Wholeſale, at the loweſt Advance. ——— *Alſo GOOD*
Bohea Tea, per Cheſt:
Gin, very low, by 5 Caſes.
New-Haven, Oct 2, 1787. [33—tf]

INOCULATION.
BY Deſire of the Civil Authority and Inhabitants of the Town of Eaſt Haven, the Subſcriber has opened a
HOSPITAL,
about a Mile ſouth of the lower FERRY, in an airy ſituation, affording a beautiful Proſpect of the City, and Harbour of New-Haven, where careful Attendance will be given, by the Publics humble Servant.
JOHN SPALDING
New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33—tf]

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the ſouth Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum
☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.